

1003 Riverside Drive
Logansport, Indiana 46947
September 9, 1968

Dear Mr. Newman:

I hope you will forgive me for delaying so long in writing. First, let me thank you for your kindness in letting me stay at your home; I especially enjoyed our conversations. Also I received my alarm clock for which I am in your debt.

At the NEA convention in Dallas I ran into an old friend of mine from Purdue days who said he had a Washington piece no one had been able to identify. I said that I would try and, that failing, would send a photograph or description (whichever he sent me) on to you for a last resort. He has not yet written, unfortunately.

At length I have taken out my tape recorder and copied off the material relating to the 1804 Dollar. What was there is briefly as follows:

On December 18, 1834, Eckfeldt reported that two each of each denomination, $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent to Eagle had been delivered by him for the special sets. - The exception being that there were four quarter Eagles instead of two. The pieces were debited at face value, for a total of \$43.83. The cases for the first ~~two~~ two sets were made by Henry Havermill for \$31 and embossed by Benj. Garhill for \$20, or a total cost of \$94.83.

The second two sets were billed by Eckfeldt on April 20, 1835, and contained the same number of coins as the first set. Here there was one change: the Eagles were marked 'old standard' and debited at \$21.32 for the two pieces - all other coins at face value. Havermill again did the sets (@ \$15) and Eckfeldt himself embossed them for \$2.50. The total cost was \$62.65.

In April, 1831, the restriction against the coinage of Dollars was lifted.

At first I thought I might write a short article for Whitman's dealing with the few things I have found but the more I look at the material the more important it becomes. For example, I think now that it is very possible that Dollar dies were cut in the summer of 1831 for a projected coinage - if this were not true, then why did the engraver prepare two (or three) obverse dies prior to the 1804 being made? I think that the 1831 project did not reach the point where dates were applied to the dies and thus there were dies on hand for Moore to use for the 1834/1835 strikings.

At any rate I am now pursuing various avenues to see further information I can find that will bear upon this thesis. Any comments that you might make will be welcome.

I would appreciate it if you could let me have explicit information on joining the ANS.

Looking forward to hearing from you, I remain

Sincerely yours
Bob Julian

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

September 18, 1968

Mr. Robert Julian
1003 Riverside Drive
Logansport, Indiana 46947

Dear Bob:

I have much new material which I am writing up on the 1804 Dollar. I was also planning to let Whitman publish it. Thus, we can combine our efforts in one article or each write separate articles for the same edition. We should coordinate in any event. You should receive payment for what you write or furnish regardless of the fact that we will not expect compensation.

Your thesis is most interesting but speculative. You can point out its possibility but they may have made 1801, 1802, 1803 and 1804 obverse dies to cover their devilment. The fact that there are two reverse dies adds to your theory as there was no need for two. The border beading shows none of the dies were left over as unfinished dies of the 1803 era.

I would like for you to obtain the exact text of the Eckfeldt action. Could you send me, also, the text of the Order of 1831 lifting the restriction against dollar coinage. Naturally, this data would not be used until you determine your course.

Please let me recommend you for ANS membership. All you have to do is write a letter to them (Broadway at 156th Street, New York City, N. Y. 10032) and ask for an application. Fill it out and send it to me.

I thought you left me your alarm clock to wake me up, but your letter has done it. Good work.

Let me hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

EPN
atb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

1003 Riverside Drive
Logansport, Indiana
October 27, 1968

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

With our coin show out of the way I have now begun to get quite a bit done. On the 1804 Dollar material I have finished a second draft and will soon type it up for the third. This evening I am ordering the material from the archives so I may wait until it is here before doing any more; actually, all that I am missing is the text of Moore's 1831 letter and it probably will not affect the article too much.

When the microfilm arrives, I will make some 5 x 7 's and send to you ~~of~~ the important material.

Enclosed you will find my application for membership in the ANS. In your letter of September 18 it was stated that you would recommend me - I hope that nothing has come up to change your mind !

I would also appreciate it very much if I could borrow from you the following works:

Belden on Indian Peace Medals
Chamberlain: "American Medals & Medalists"

The reason for this is that I am also working on the first article of a projected series on the Indian~~s~~ Peace Medals through about 1850.* I came across a rather interesting notation in the Lewis and Clark~~s~~ Journals to the effect that they also gave out Washington medals. Do you know anything about these? I didn't have any paper with me the day I saw them so if you need an exact citation it will have to wait until I get back to the Purdue Library.

If one belongs to ANS, can books be borrowed through the mail? If they do not do this, then can they be microfilmed? The reason I ask this is that I am also working on another article, this time on Russian numismatics. I recently came into the possession of what I believe to be an unlisted pattern of 1797 (Paul I) and the only possibility left is that it may have been connected with the coronation. I have an author and title for what is said to be the work on Russian medals.

At present I am also working, as time permits, on two other articles, on Russian and the other U.S., so it looks to be a busy winter.

Looking forward to hearing from you, I remain

Sincerely yours

Bob

R.W. Julian

*for NSM

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

October 31, 1968

Mr. Robert W. Julian
1003 Riverside Drive
Logansport, Indiana

Dear Bob:

Your application to ANS has been sent in and may be passed on November 9.

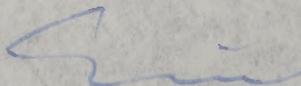
In the next day or two I will be forwarding to you a Belden and perhaps Jamieson. I do not have Chamberlain.

As far as the Lewis and Clark Expedition giving out Washington medals, it would be very interesting to get the exact text. I know nothing about it.

You cannot borrow books from ANS, at least until you are an associate member. I have been accorded the privilege of borrowing books so, perhaps you can on occasion borrow them through me.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

1003 Riverside Drive
Logansport, Indiana 46947
November 14, 1968

Dear Mr. Newman:

Just a short note to let you know how things are coming along. I received the books you sent about a week after they were mailed - this is probably a record time considering the state of the P.O. in this part of the country. A friend of mine got married a few weeks ago and only seven invitations were lost in Logansport, mine included. As soon as I get a chance to copy the books on film (probably this weekend) they will be returned. I cannot thank you enough for the kindness in sending them.

The Belden book, by the way, cleared up the question of Washington medals being given out on the Lewis and Clark expedition. Baker nos. 170-172 were meant.

Today I received my notification of being accepted by the ANS and I will send my dues in very shortly. I appreciate your taking the trouble to nominate me.

Also today I received a letter from the National Archives. They found everything I wanted except the bundle of vouchers of 1834/35 listing the coins delivered by Eckfeldt, etc. I wrote this evening a detailed description of the material in the hopes that would enable them to find the papers. It just means a further delay as I am sure they will eventually find the documents.

Sincerely

Bob
R.W. Julian

P.S. Please excuse the terrible typing!

1003 Riverside Drive
Logansport, Indiana 46947
April 21, 1969

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

At last I have finished what I feel to be a half-way acceptable draft of a work on the 1804 Dollar and am enclosing the results. At the same time I made a carbon copy (similarly corrected) so don't worry about losing this one or returning it, etc. You will note that I did not bother to type out the letters I had already sent you photos of as this seemed to be a waste of time. The only one you don't have is the one of December 2, 1834, and the reason it is included in the article is that when I copied it in Washington the text differed in minor particulars from the way it is printed in your book - No. F in the appendix.

As you will see I have become rather convinced that the only answer as to why so many obverses were made up of the old style bust Dollar die is the 1831 permission to coin that denomination. In 1834 there was simply no demand for this many dies since the mint collection was not formed until 1838 and collectors did not become active much until after 1840. Perhaps I should have gone more completely into this point in the draft.

We had discussed the possibility of a joint article on the 1804 Dollar by combining the results of this work with the material you had gathered on another aspect. Since I have never worked with anyone in the preparation of an article you will probably have better ideas along this line than I do.

Since the Whiffman Journal is no longer publishing this rather lets them out for possible publication of this work. I do not know how you feel about the Numismatic Scrapbook, but may I suggest this as a possibility? As I will be at Central States on May 3 with your permission I might mention the subject to him and see what he says - I mean by 'him' Russell Rulau, the editor. Or if you will be there we could talk about it then. On the other hand, there is no hurry and you might wish to think it over for a while - I won't do anything along this line without your permission.

Looking forward to hearing from you, I remain

Sincerely yours
Bob
R.W. Julian

May 12, 1969

Mr. Robert W. Julian
1003 Riverside Dr.
Logansport, Indiana 46947

Dear Bob:

Thank you for sending your draft of the 1804 Dollar die write-up. I have made a number of suggestions which I hope will be helpful. Please feel free to use or disregard them as you wish. I have endeavored to clarify many of the points so that your theory is more understandable to the technical and nontechnical reader. I tried to have you emphasize what is new in your presentation rather than what has been pointed out before. A photocopy with the revision on it is enclosed and we have retained a copy of my changes and comments.

As to where it is to be published, we strongly urge THE NUMISMATIST and not the present Scrapbook. The Numismatist has dignity and wants scholarship. The only reason you might shy away from the Numismatist is that they do not pay for articles. They might pay for out-of-pocket expenses, such as the microfilm and travelling. However, we feel so strongly about you putting your article in the proper place that we will pay the difference between what the Scrapbook would pay and what the Numismatist might be justified in paying as expense. We have nothing against the Scrapbook but you are recognized enough as a writer and researcher to go for the best.

As to co-authorizing, this can be done but I don't want you to lose any credit for your additions unless we say in the article that you located the 1831 material. I will write up many other new items on the 1804 matter to add to the book and Whitman article so it is also possible to publish these under my name in the same issue. I could also comment on the importance of your finding if it was separately authored but in the same publication, one following the other and with a joint introduction.

Please let your wishes be known and we can proceed from there. A new draft of the article would be most welcome.

Kindest personal regards,

1003 Riverside Drive
Logansport, Indiana 46947
June 9, 1969

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

Enclosed please find a second draft of the work on the 1804 Dollar. Rather than retype it I have just left it as is for to re-type it might mean more delay. I frequently edit while typing drafts so they are rarely, if ever, neatly done.

You will find that many of your suggestions were adopted while in other cases I chose a third alternative. In a couple of cases I do not agree with your statements and these I will go over now so you will know my reasons for disagreement.

First, there is a statement at the top of the third photocopy sheet mentioning that the 1921 Morgan Dollar dies were a parallel to the case in question. This I would question, since it is my understanding that an entirely new obverse hub was prepared for the 1921 coinage. This information from the Van Allen book on Morgan and Peace Dollar varieties, pages 122-123. He also shows a new hub for the reverse. The design did not change, however.

The other point of conflict is the question of when the 1801, 1802, and 1803 dates were punched into the dies. There does not appear to me to be any good reason for these dates to be punched in at the same time as the 1804. In fact, since, according to Breen, Gobrecht had been making the punches since 1824 for the engraving department, there is nothing untoward in assuming that such dates could have been punched say in 1843 or 1844. Granted that an 1804 Dollar would have been impossible to find at a bank, but the others could easily have been obtained in nice condition. It would not have been until the growth of an active collector movement (and the consequent desire to obtain a finer specimen than someone else had) that these proof Dollars of 1801-03 would make sense. My personal guess is that Franklin Peale had the dates punched in the 1840's or early 1850's (he was a known hoarder of old hubs and punches that had originally been amassed by Eckfeldt) but they were never used until after Snowden became Director. Also Longacre, who replaced Gobrecht in 1844, did not hit it off with Peale a good bit of the time and he may have had control of some of the dies. At any rate, I am open to counter suggestions on the above comments.

As to publication in the Numismatist this is all right with me. You were partly right on why I chose the NSM first. (However the acceptance of any funds from you is out of the question. It would bother me to accept anything of this sort. I have something else in mind - see below.) The other reason is that I have been working on an article for the same magazine for some months now - a work on the coinage of the Far Eastern Republic in 1921. The latter I expect to finish in a month or so and I wasn't quite sure about two articles at the same time. On further reflection, however, I don't think it would make that much difference to anyone.

Perhaps I have mentioned it to you in the past, but if I haven't

I would like to point out my other main interest in coins - those of Russia, especially the czarist period. In fact I have had several articles published on this subject. One thing I would particularly like to do is write a catalog covering all Russian issues since the first in 980 A.D. and including the subject states. With the exception of Severin's works, which are poorly written and difficult to use, there is really nothing in English on the vast majority of the period.

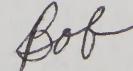
Therefore I am in the process of making application for a Guggenheim fellowship to allow me to go to Leningrad (and certain other places) to do the necessary research. I have a number of rather radical ideas for this including the hiring of interpreters in Russia to tape record the translations of as many books and documents as possible in say, four weeks. In addition I could work with the ANS, ANA, and the Smithsonian to obtain books for their libraries, etc. What I have in mind is an enormous undertaking and which will require considerable aid in persuading the foundation people to make a grant. (Tom Becker told me recently that he was turned down by the same foundation but he did/have time to tell me what he was applying for; I'm sure it was not in the same area, however.)

As I see it the most important thing for me to see about is that the ANS (etc.) are at least on my side when the foundation makes inquiries about the needs, abilities, etc. Any suggestions that you might have along this line would be especially welcome. I will be in New York on about the 28th of July and thought that a conference with someone in the ANS might prove beneficial. According to a brochure put out by the foundation there is about a 10% chance of getting a fellowship. It is worth trying for as far as I'm concerned.

On rereading your letter of May 12 I find that I have forgotten to say anything about the joint publication business. Perhaps if we had separate articles in the same issue this would give you a better opportunity to discuss points that we differ on in the work I am enclosing to you. Also I have left^{out} the footnotes but will be sure to include them on the final copy. Perhaps it might be appropriate to send several of the document photos to the Numismatist as this might make a much more impressive work to the average person.

Looking forward to hearing from you, I remain

Sincerely yours



R.W. Julian

October 9, 1969

Mr. Robert W. Julian
1003 Riverside Drive
Logansport, Indiana

Dear Bob:

The enclosed is going to be published in the Numismatist in November, 1969. I knew nothing about it until they called me and I asked them to send a copy. I am supposed to answer it.

I told them that you had an article that should be published, and I am returning it to you so that you can sharpen it up for publication in December or January. The text has to be submitted long in advance, as you know. I will talk this out with you on the telephone, but wanted to let you study the situation first.

Kindest regards,

Eric P. Newman

EPN:cd

Enclosure

P. S

Note my comments on
your latest draft



THE NUMISMATIST

Official Publication of
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Edward C. Rochette
Editor

P. O. BOX 2366, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO 80901

November 14, 1969

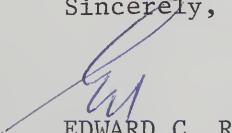
Mr. Eric P. Newman
P.O. Box 14020
St. Louis MO 63178

Dear Eric:

In regards to the 1804 Dollar story, which seems to be quite the subject of conversation now, I have received another article from R.W. Julian. He has included illustrations of correspondence from the National Archives and I believe the story could do nothing but generate more interest in this fantastic coin.

I am enclosing a copy of his article and would appreciate your comments on it. These could then be included in an article and should I receive it before the 25th of the month, I would include it in the January issue.

Sincerely,


EDWARD C. ROCHETTE
Editor

ECR/pm

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

November 19, 1969

Mr. Ed Rochette
Box 2366
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901

Dear Ed:

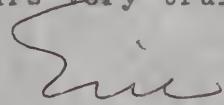
Thank you for sending me Robert W. Julian's article. I was previously familiar with this article and asked him to rewrite it as soon as I knew that the Risk article was going to be published. I am glad Julian did rewrite it although I have discussed with him and written him that I do not agree with the main conclusion which he draws. I am returning the article so that you can publish it immediately and have slightly edited the postscript to the article which also should be published. He has given me permission to edit the postscript. In your letter of November 14, 1969, to me you have asked for me to comment on Julian's article so that my comment could be included. I have written such a comment and enclose it herewith. It is intended to continue the interest in the subject.

You stated in your second letter to me of November 14 that mail is coming in to you on the article written by Risk and if there are any points raised in that mail which you think I should know about then feel free to send the letters.

If the current 1804 whoopee does not liven up your magazine I will be very surprised. People enjoy reading about controversy where one writer takes a swing at another.

Thank you for your courtesy and consideration.

Yours very truly,


Eric P. Newman

EPN:mb
enc.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

December 4, 1969

Mr. Don Taxay
Ap# 25-C
Skyline Towers
43-23 Colden St.
Flushing, New York 11355

Dear Don:

I have been out of town and thus did not promptly reply to your letter of November 29.

I am certainly sorry that the Harmer-Rooke association came to such a quick end. These matters must be terribly complex.

What can I do about getting the pictures of the copper Immune Columbia which have been promised me over and over again. Are you able to do anything to have this accomplished? Should I write anybody? I would appreciate your thoughts.

As to the picture which you loaned me, your suggestion about making a copy negative is a good one. You realize, of course, that there are some ink notations on the back which you made.

As to the 1804 answer, I am going to try very hard to finish it this week end so as to submit it to you. There is just too much turmoil about everything today to permit me to get this type of work done. It seems that I spend three times as much time straightening out normal things. People are beginning to abuse one another, which has gone far beyond just being inconsiderate. I treasure my friendships greatly in view of the situation.

I have been wondering when your book is coming out and hope that the change you have made does not complicate its publication.

Good luck in whatever you do.

Sincerely yours,

EPN/atb

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A. KOSOFF, Inc. Numismatists

• P.O. BOX 456 • ENCINO, CALIFORNIA 91316

• (213) 987-1576 • CABLE AKOINENCAL, LOS ANGELES

January 19, 1970

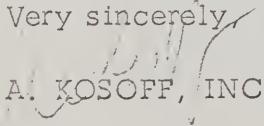
Mr. R. W. Julian
729 Race St.
Logansport, Ind.

Dear Mr. Julian:

Your "Another Look at the 1804" was read with interest. I plan to comment on the whole controversy at an early date. For the moment may I ask your indulgence -- a question or two.

You point out that Kneass had introduced the new border design in 1828. Can we accept as certain that this border design had not been suggested prior to 1828? And is it possible that Kneass borrowed the already available border design when he "introduced it"?

I have a feeling this 1804 matter is deteriorating into a situation which will invite all sorts of ridiculous hypotheses

Very sincerely,

A. KOSOFF, INC.

A. Kosoff
AK/de

A. Kosoff
P. O. Box 4009
Palm Springs, Calif. 92262



MEMBER: Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., International Ass'n. of Professional Numismatists, American Numismatic Ass'n., American Numismatic Society, Appraisers Ass'n. of America, etc.

1003 Riverside Drive
Logansport, Indiana 46947
January 24, 1970

Mr. A. Kosoff
P.O. Box 4009
Palm Springs, California 92262

Dear Mr. Kosoff:

Your letter of January 19 was received today with interest. I am pleased to answer your questions as the subject of the 1804 Dollar is a fascinating one to me. Perhaps I should begin by pointing out that the title "Another Look at the 1804" was Mr. Rochette's way of beginning the page and had nothing to do with the actual title - "Origin of the 1804 Dollar". It was simply coincidence that Mr. Risk's article was published just as I was putting the finishing touches on mine.

The point is well taken that the border design was suggested prior to 1828. Almost certainly, however, the idea came from some European coin (say French or English) that came to the attention of Kneass. An almost exact parallel to this came in 1835 when the Director of the Mint sent various European coins to Sully and suggested that he base his designs for the silver Dollar on the coins.

It is absolutely inconceivable that the United States mint struck coins of this type in the 1804 period. I have personally read every single page of the existing records (through 1850) and there is not a single word on the subject until the late 1820's and it completely bears out the belief that the change was introduced in 1828 and not earlier.

I think that it has firmly been established - beyond the shadow of a doubt - that the 1804 Dollar was first struck in December, 1834. In the future I expect to see further arguments about the intent of the coinage and its legality. It was unquestionably illegal, but this will not stop those who see imaginary loopholes in the early laws.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Risk's article was ever published since it clearly shows his lack of scholarship in this area. However, it may yet prove of value in that it might stimulate others to do research in numismatics.

Hoping that the above will be of some value to you, I remain

Yours truly

R.W. Julian
R.W. Julian

1003 Riverside Drive
Logansport, Indiana 46947
January 24, 1970

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

The enclosed letter from A. Kosoff was received today and I made up an extra carbon for you since I thought it might be of interest. Please return the Kosoff letter at your convenience. Could it be that he and Risk are together in this affair? It will be extremely interesting to see what he has to say in print on the matter.

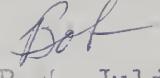
Although it might not be of value to your rebuttal, I would like to point out an error in my work as published in the Numismatist. The first point in the postscript neglected to add the words 'containing the 1804 Dollar and Eagle'. As the sentence stands it is incorrect since Jackson probably did know of the set itself but not what it contained. The ms. sent to the magazine had these words pencilled in but for some reason they were not printed. I wrote to the editor asking him to make a correction in this matter. It was suggested that he put it with your rebuttal since it would be more easily noted by those interested in the subject.

I am sure that by now you have received the Harmer-Booke catalog of their upcoming book auction. I know but little of current values but did take the time to compare the prices of works currently for sale by the ANS with the estimated prices in the auction. Some of the estimates (e.g. #1144) are just plain ridiculous. I am going to send in a bid shortly on about 70 lots, mostly on works of low value.

In your letter of October 31, 1968, you state that 'You cannot borrow books from ANS, at least until you are an associate member.'. May I take this to mean that, at present, I may borrow books from the ANS? I ask this before writing the ANS because on some occasion which I cannot recall, I gained the impression that only Fellows had borrowing rights.

Looking forward to hearing from you, I remain

Sincerely yours


D.J. Julian

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

January 29, 1970

Mr. Robert W. Julian
1003 Riverside Drive
Logansport, Indiana 46947

Dear Bob:

Thank you for sending me the Kosoff correspondence on the 1804 Dollar.

You asked if he and Risk are together in this affair. My guess is that the situation is many-sided.

1. Risk represents Stacks; Stacks sold Lilly the gold collection; Kosoff got a big fee for appraising it; Kosoff and Stacks must have been in close consultation in connection with the Smithsonian purchase of the gold; Kosoff and Stacks both believe in the genuineness of all of the coins.

2. It would not be a surprise to me if both Stacks and Kosoff have an 1804 Dollar for sale as neither has disclosed who bought the last ones each "sold" at auction. Kosoff conducted the Hydeman sale and Stacks conducted the Wolfson sale. It is possible that the Risk article was to develop interest in and improve the legitimacy of the coin for the purpose of selling one.

3. Both Kosoff and Stacks are far from delighted at projects on which I work with respect to forgery studies.

4. Kosoff wrote you about the Kneass matter and did not write me even though it is on page 52 of the book. I can assure you that after he reads the February 1970 article by Taxay and me he will not write to me about it.

Kosoff's desire to comment on the whole controversy at an early date is curious in view of the fact that later on in his letter he indicates that the 1804 Dollar matter is deteriorating. If he has something to add it would be welcomed but I am not familiar that there is any real controversy on the matter in general. He is one who likes to smooth over things.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

-2-

Mr. Robert W. Julian

January 29, 1970

I don't think I can do anything to clarify the omitted words in your article as the time for sending in manuscripts for the March issue is past. The February issue containing our rebuttal is already in the mail.

As far as borrowing books from ANS, I believe that you should ask them their present rules. If a suggestion from me will be helpful, I will, naturally, be glad to write them.

As to the books in the Harmer-Rooke catalogue, I did not receive the catalogue as yet. Most of them, I believe, are Dick Johnson's books and his prices are very high. Whether there is a reserve on them or not I do not know.

I am returning Kosoff's letter, as requested, and thank you, again, for keeping me up to date on the 1804 ping-pong game.

Sincerely yours,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

SPN/atb

1804 Commentary

Robert W. Julian's exciting disclosures from the Archives are an important addition to the 1804 saga. These are the lucky finds which reward the tedium of those who conduct historical numismatic research in depth.

presents

Mr. Julian ~~expounds~~ presents a theory that the dies for the 1804 dollar were cut in 1831 without a date on the obverse die and that the date was added to the obverse die in 1834. Although the facts he has presented do not in my opinion include any evidence that this occurred, his theory is a speculation in which he sincerely believes. Some of us feel inclined to hold to the 1834 date for the entire 1804 die cutting until factual proof indicates otherwise.

As to the article of James Risk in the November, 1969 issue of The Numismatist, D. Paul Taxay and I are preparing a rebuttal. Since I was familiar with and planned to use some of R.W.Julian's findings in that ~~article~~ ^{also} ^{rebuttal} a postponement ~~article~~ was in order so that R.W.Julian could have his research published first.

Watch for the next round.

Eric P. Newman

ORIGIN OF THE 1804 DOLLAR

R.W. Julian

DRAFT: 4-20-1969

Although much has been written on the 1804 Dollar, very little facts can be added to this. Some further has been published on the original strikings of this coin during the winter of 1834-1835. It is the purpose of this work not only to give an account of the first coinage but also to supply some reasons for their very existence OF THESE PIECES

As was pointed out in the Newman-Bressett work ^{shown} "The Fantastic 1804 Dollar" - it is clearly known that the 19,570 Dollars coined in 1804 were actually struck with dies of 1803.. The various fraudulent pieces of 1804 and 1805 need not concern us here as they are but examples of engraver's skills in altering dates.

Curiously enough, despite nearly everyone mentioning the suspension of Dollars (and Eagles) coinage by President Jefferson in the spring of 1806, the fact that this action was rescinded in 1831 has never been mentioned to numismatists in any publication. On the 13th of April of that year Dr. Samuel Moore, the fifth Director of the United State Mint, wrote the Treasury Department as follows:

(copy letter of 4/13/1831)

Secretary Ingham discussed the matter with President Jackson and as a result sent the following message to Moore:

(copy letter of 4/18/1831)

The Director's letter does not mention any statistics on the import and export of silver bullion but ^{COIN AND} ^{such} these figures are available, beginning with the fiscal year ending September 30, 1821:

Fiscal year	Imports	Exports	Net
1821	\$8,064,890	\$10,478,059	- \$2,413,169
1822	3,369,846	10,810,180	- 7,440,334
1823	5,097,896	6,372,987	- 1,275,091
1824	8,378,970	7,014,555	+ 1,364,418
1825	5,621,488	8,481,383	- 2,859,895
1826	6,202,226	3,648,475	+ 2,553,751

1827	7,040,682	6,142,391	+ 898,291
1828	6,681,521	6,608,392	+ 73,129
1829	6,586,946	3,350,762	+ 3,236,184
1830	7,334,818	756,109	+ 6,578,709
1831	6,373,916	6,035,402	+ 338,514
1832	5,190,818	3,606,934	+ 1,583,884
1833	6,458,516	1,722,196	+ 4,736,320
1834	14,145,460	1,386,578	+12,758,882
1835	10,806,251	5,122,495	+ 5,683,756
1836	6,169,019	3,676,881	+ 2,492,138

On examination it is perfectly clear, that from the middle of 1829 through the end of 1831 there was a marked decrease in the export of silver from this country, <sup>from this date
and an accumulation of surplus</sup>. Whatever the reason, Director Moore ~~was~~ was certainly aware of its effects, as noted in his letter above.

The massive inflow of silver for 1834 and 1835 was due to the revaluation of gold in 1834; as a result silver ~~was overvalued~~ and poured into the country. It is more than likely that the massive imports of these two years influenced the Director's decision to have Christian Gobrecht begin ^{patterns for a silver} cutting ~~new~~ ties for the Dollar in 1835.

In asking for the suspension to be lifted Dr. Moore was not just writing for academic interest only, ^{in 1831} that this letter was considered ~~the record can be gleaned from~~ special ~~is seen~~ in the fact that it was entered in a ~~special~~ letter book reserved for important letters while most correspondence (including that to the Treasury Department) was just filed in the general papers.

In the Newman-Bressett work it is shown very clearly that the obverse die of the 1804 Dollar was made after those special ^{OBVERSES dies} for the 1802 dollars ^{immediately before or} (B-8) and 1803 (B-7) while the 1801 (B-5) was very probably made at the ^{immediately after} same time as the 1804 obverse. Thus at least three, and probably four, obverse dies of this type were on hand ^{with time of} prior to the first coinage of 1804 Dollars in December, 1834. Since, as will be seen below, the original State Department order was for only two ^{coins which required only} pieces four obverse

one obverse die the four obverses
to the three
dies on hand would seem a minimum of two too many.

It is the belief of this writer that these four obverses were
not prepared in 1834, but rather in April or May of 1831, when Moore
received the permission to recommence the coinage of Dollars. Since
William Kneass, the engraver since 1823, used the ~~old~~ hubs of the old
design (1796-1803) it would appear that Moore did not wish to wait for
the laborious engraving of ~~the~~ newer designs ^{for} on the dies of this denom-
ination. No doubt Moore disliked Scot's designs of 1807 (still in use
in 1831) and thought even a discarded design better. It may be that
the Director merely intended these dies to be used in setting up the
actual reverse of dollar dies for hubs of 1834 by the Mint. 1831 is a parallel
^{position about a century before} ^{dollar}
~~available for current dating and struckness, the~~
~~actual reverse of dollar dies for hubs of 1834 by the Mint. 1831 is a parallel~~
~~presses and new dies would then be made at a later time.~~

In the preparation of the 1804 obverse and reverse dies Kneass
took the time to incorporate the ^{border} changes made in die design that ~~that~~
he had introduced in 1828, new borders, etc. This action, of course,
proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that the dies had to have been pre-
pared after 1828, as has already been shown in the Newman-Breenett work

For some unknown reason Kneass did not harden or date the obverse
dollar dies for the ^{which I apparently} ~~Dollar~~ that he prepared in 1831. (Whether the one or two
reverses made at the same time were hardened ^{or not} is of no importance since
they were not dated.) In the absence of any documents we can only
assume that Moore decided to drop his ideas of a Dollar coinage for the
at that time, but the mint was ^{was forced to} ~~time being~~. Either the silver situation took an unexpected turn for
the worse or the pressure of mint business not allowing the luxury of
such coinage are two possible thoughts.

Therefore, by the end of 1831, Kneass had prepared at least four
obverse dies and ~~one or~~ two reverse dies of the ^{last used dollar} ~~old~~ design and using
the ^{existing} ~~old~~ hubs. It is conceivable that there were more than four ob-
verses but some of them may have cracked on hardening, etc. At any
rate, the dies must have ^{known} remained unfinished and ^{remained unused} from the middle of 1831 thru the
end of 1834.

In 1834 U.S.
Meanwhile, back in Washington, the special commercial envoy, Edmund

Roberts, was preparing for his trip to the Middle and Far East for the purpose of arranging commercial treaties ~~with several countries~~.

In October, 1834, he suggested to the Secretary of State that sets of American coins, appropriately boxed, would serve as gifts to foreign rulers; there would be other gifts, of course.

On November 11, 1834, the Secretary of State, John Forsyth, wrote to Dr. Moore asking that two complete sets of coins be made up. These sets, which were intended for the Imam of Muscat and the King of Siam, were to be housed in special wooden cases covered with ~~Morocco~~ leather. ^{Some of the} ~~one for Siam and the one for Muscat~~ ^(postscript) was to be yellow on the inside (Siam) while the other was to be maroon (Muscat).

Forsyth must have had some fresh thoughts after he wrote the above letter because the following is found among the Philadelphia mint papers:

(copy letter of 12/2/1834)

The Director promptly retained Henry Havermill to prepare the special boxes for the coins. They turned out to be a very expensive item indeed. Havermill charged Moore \$31⁰⁰ for his work in making the two cases. This artist must have spared neither labor nor material - they were truly, at this price, fit for a king.

Despite the above expense the cases remained unfinished. After Havermill had done his part, they were sent to Benjamin Garhill, ^{ALSO OF} ~~another~~ Philadelphia artist, who prepared and placed on the cases ~~the~~ our national coat of arms. Garhill's bill came to \$20⁰⁰, making a total expended of \$51⁰⁰ on the cases alone.

At the same time that the special coin 'caskets' were being prepared, Adam Eckfeldt, Chief Coiner ~~since the death of the first Coiner in 1814,~~ made ready to strike the necessary coins. Since Eagles and Dollars had not been coined for 30 years there would have been, by necessity, some delay in the preparation of these particular ~~pieces~~ planchets. Due to the delay, there must have been a period of time in which Moore had to consider which coins to place in the sets. The whole question boiled down on to

was made regarding the obverses of antedating whether or not the Eagle and Dollar should be included. In the end, of course, they were.

From the previous discussion it seems certain that there were several fresh ^{undated} dollar dies on hand in the engraver's department. No doubt Moore looked in the annual report, found that Dollars (and Eagles) were last coined in 1804, and ordered that date to be used. Kneass thereupon punched the proper (ie. 1804) date into one of the four or more obverses on hand and had it hardened ready for coinage. ^{dates 1801, 1802, 1803 and 1804 to the} ^{them} ^{The 1804 obverse was selected for use.} Whether or not to strike the Dollar ^{CERTAINLY} must have presented Moore with a thorny question indeed. He ^{MUST HAVE} ~~xx~~ certainly decided to have it struck on one or all of the following grounds:

- 1) It was the unit of coinage of the United States
- 2) ^{Undated} Dies (~~and planchets?~~) had been on hand since 1831
- 3) Moore was planning to leave office in mid-1835 and wished ^{THEN} to strike this denomination before ~~leaving office~~
- 4) A large coin serves to make a set of this type more impressive and also serves to denote ^{the} technical ability of the mint.
~~and~~

Similar conditions may have held for the Eagle once the Dollar question was decided. It is thought likely by this writer that the last reason given above outweighed all of the others. After all, the whole point of giving the sets in the first place was to impress the foreign rulers. The King of Siam or his advisors, for example, would hardly think much of a country that could not produce a coin ~~xxxxx~~ ^{and the doubleon which} ^{THROUGHOUT THE WORLD} similar in size to the Spanish Dollar ^{that circulated in the area.}

Regardless of the reasoning involved, Eckfeldt proceeded to strike the required coins by December 18, 1834, for on that date he presented a memorandum of account to the Director:

(copy bill of 12/18/1834)

~~HAD BEEN STRUCK~~

Once the coins ^{and} placed securely in their cases, they were forwarded to Roberts, then at Boston. These then were the sets delivered

by the special envoy to the Imam of Muscat on October 1, 1835, and the King of Siam on April 5, 1836.

One interesting feature of Eckfeldt's bill is the notation that four quarter Eagles were coined for the two sets, but only two each of the other denominations. This, of course, meant that Both types of the 1834 quarter Eagle (with and without motto) were included in each set. However, the pieces with motto were charged out at only \$2.50 each which would ^{SEEM} indicate that post-motto planchets were used for both types. To have been in correct proportion, the motto coins should have been debited at $\$2.66\frac{1}{2}$ each, which was their ^{intrinsic} value after the weight reduction of August, 1834. On the other hand, who was going to check ^{whether} that the pieces were of correct weight? and fineness?

Although only two Eagles were struck (one for each set) they were billed at \$10.00 each instead of the correct \$10.66 $\frac{1}{2}$. Since these were dated 1804 they should have been struck on planchets with the correct weight. One naturally asks why they ^{were} not of the correct weight when the planchets had to be made up special anyway. It might prove interesting if the present owner of the Siam set would have his Eagle weighed.

Robert's trip was delayed so that his itinerary could be expanded to include Cochin (Indo) China and Japan. In making up a list of presents for the two additional countries on the ~~xxxx~~ agenda, the envoy again suggested (among other things) a set of U.S. coins for the ruler of each country. To this end Forsyth wrote Moore the following letter:

*Summary & reference to App G
(copy letter of 3/31/1835)*

This time around the routine was varied to a certain extent. Havermill again made the cases, but now his bill came to only \$15 for the two, a far cry from the \$31 charged the preceding December. Moore must have been unhappy with the earlier payment and now have given precise instructions to cut the costs radically. After all, in December the cost of each case exceeded the value of the coins held within.

FOR THE SECOND COINAGE

This time, instead of Garhill doing the special~~x~~ embossing work,

this no doubt was because the embossing fee was reused
the sixty-five year old Chief Coiner was paid \$2.50 for embossing both
of the cases. Thus, instead of the \$51⁰⁰ paid for the two earlier boxes,
these of April cost but \$17.50 ready for the coins to be placed within.

The coins were struck on or prior to April 20 because Eckfeldt
presented his account to Moore on that day:

(copy bill of 4/20/1835)

In this delivery of coins the Eagles were specifically termed 'old
standard' and charged at the correct rate of \$10.66 each, clearly in-
~~dicating~~ ^{Confirming} that they were of the weight of a normal 1804 Eagle. This
~~These eagle as shown in the Neuman Breast book has a weight of~~ ^{FOR THE PERIOD 1795-1804}
~~might mean that the proof 1804 Eagles were struck in two different~~
~~weights. Like the 1804 Dollars, these special 1804 Eagles might be~~
termed 'novodels' after the Russian terminology.

Despite the Eagles being struck on the old standard this time,
the quarter Eagles were coined in the same way as before; four @ \$2.50.
~~and therefore the new standard was kept~~
This writer believes it likely that the entire set, with the exception
of the Dollar and Eagle, were dated 1834.

Roberts received the second two sets on April 21 and sailed one
week later. He delivered the first two sets - Muscat and Siam - but
died at Macao in June, 1836, before the others could be presented.
These two undelivered sets were supposed to be returned to this country.
Presumably they were.

Summary

ORIGIN OF THE 1804 DOLLAR - II

R.W. Julian

In the August, 1970, issue of ~~FBI~~ The Numismatist there appeared another article bearing on the Class I 1804 Dollar. Since the controversy appears likely to continue, it seems appropriate that this writer present some definitive statements with respect to the coin itself and the August article.

We may state with certainty the following observations:

- 1) The Class I 1804 Dollars were first struck in December, 1834, under the sole authority of Mint Director Samuel Moore.
- 2) These Dollars were clearly illegal under the Mint Law of 1792 and no amount of verbal gymnastics can avoid this point.
- 3) Neither the President nor the Secretary of State ordered any violation of the coinage laws. To intimate that 19th Century American Presidents were little better than common criminals is the ~~apex~~^{HEIGHT} of absurdity.
- 4) It is perfectly obvious that all 1804 Dollars were struck at the mint; being specially coined they were clearly not released into circulation. Thus any tale as to their origin which does not stipulate the mint as a starting point is ridiculous. The Appleton specimen, for example, is a clear instance of a manufactured pedigree since the piece was never in circulation. It was made to look so.

It is also proper at this time to make certain remarks concerning the August work (and by implication the article by the same author in the November, 1969, Numismatist) as features peculiar to it cannot pass unnoticed. ~~It is truly unfortunate, but a necessity.~~

- 10) These articles are little more than an attempt to popularize a coin shortly to be sold by a firm to which the writer has a very close connection. There is hardly anything immoral in this action, but the perpetrator should at least "own up".
- 2) The second motive appears to be nothing less than a deliberate personal attack on another numismatist. Any person who takes the time to study the articles in question may see the truth of the matter for himself. One naturally wonders about the desirability of this type of numismatic writing.
- 3) In general there is no point in answering any of the allegations in the August issue since it contains not one shred of evidence to back up the contentions. There is, however, an extremely objectionable type of research carried on here. In an attempt to back up his theories the author resorts to drawing imaginary conclusions from the very statements of those opposed to his viewpoints. An example of this practice may be found starting with the last paragraph on page 1107 of the August issue.

2nd Typo Draft
6/13/69

ORIGIN OF THE 1804 DOLLAR

R.W. Julian

Although much has been written on the 1804 Dollar, some additional facts can now be added concerning the first coinage during the winter of 1834-1835. It is the purpose of this article not only to supplement the account of the first ~~xx~~ strikings but also to supply some new information ^{on} for the very existence of these pieces.

~~CLEARLY SHOWN~~
As was ~~pointed out~~ in the Newman-Bressett work - "The Fantastic 1804 Dollar" - ~~it is clearly shown that~~ the 19,570 Dollars coined in 1804 were actually struck with the dies of 1803. The various fraudulent pieces dated 1804 and 1805 need not concern us here as they are but examples of engraver's skills in altering dates.

Curiously enough, despite the well-known order suspending the coinage of Dollars, which was issued by President Jefferson in the spring of 1806, the fact that this action was rescinded in 1831 has never been revealed to numismatists in any publication. On the 13th of April of that year Dr. Samuel Moore, the fifth Director of the United States Mint, wrote the Secretary of the Treasury in the following manner:

copy letter of 4-13-1831

Secretary Ingham discussed the matter with President Jackson and as a result sent the following message to Moore:

copy letter of 4-18-1831

The Director's letter does not mention any statistics on the import and export of silver coin and bullion but such figures are known, starting with the fiscal year ending September 30, 1821:

copy figures for 1821-1836

It is perfectly clear from this data that from the middle of 1829 through the end of 1831 there was a marked ^{de}~~xx~~crease in the export of silver from the United States and the accumulation of a surplus. Whatever the reason for this good fortune, Director Moore was

certainly well aware of its effect, as noted in his letter. The ~~LARGE~~
~~massive~~ inflow of silver for 1834 and 1835 was due to the revaluation
of gold in 1834; as a result silver poured into the country. It is
probable that the massive imports ~~of~~ ^{during} these two years influenced the
decision of the Director to have Christian Gobrecht begin cutting
pattern dies for a silver Dollar in 1835.

In his 1831 request for the lifting of the suspension Dr. Moore
was not merely writing for the record. That this letter was of special
significance can be learned from the fact that a copy of it was entered
in the special letter book reserved for the most important correspon-
dence while ^{DRAFTS OF} ordinary letters (including many to the Treasury Department)
were just filed in the general papers.

The Newman-Bressett work shows that the obverse die of the 1804
Dollar was cut after those special obverse dies for the 1802 (B-8) and
1803 (B-7) ^{DOLLARS}, while the 1801 (B-5) ^{OBVERSE} was very likely made immediately before
or immediately after the 1804 obverse die. Thus four special obverse
dies were on hand at the time of the first coinage of the 1804 Dollars
in December, 1834. Since, as will seen below, the original order was
^{new 1804 dollars the preparation for} for but two ~~coins which~~ required only one obverse die, ^{obverse dies} The four ^{on}
hand were clearly an excessive number.
^{at most}

It is the belief of this writer that the cutting of these four
obverses was not commenced in 1834, but rather in April or May of
1831, when Moore received ~~the~~ permission to recommence the coinage
As
of silver Dollars. ~~six~~ William Kneass, the engraver since 1823,
^{design punches} used the ~~hub~~ of the old Dollar ~~design~~ (1796-1803) it would appear
that Moore did not wish to wait for the laborious engraving of newer
designs for the dies of this denomination. It may be that the Direc-
tor merely wished to have on hand dies available for current dating
and prompt use.

In the preparation of the obverse and reverse Dollar dies Kneass
incorporated the border changes in the die design that he had introduced

in 1828. This border change, of course, proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that the dies had to have been prepared after 1828, -and which has already been shown in the Newman-Bressett work.

For some unknown reason Kneass did not harden or date the obverse Dollar dies which he apparently prepared in 1831. (Whether the reverses made at the ~~same~~ same time were hardened or not is purely academic since reverses were never dated anyway.) In the absence of any documents we can only assume that Moore decided to drop his idea of a Dollar coinage for the time being. Either the silver situation to^k an unexpected turn for the worse or the pressure of mint business did not allow^{"NG"} the luxury of such a coinage are two thoughts on the subject.

Therefore, by the end of 1831, Kneass had apparently prepared at least four obverse and two reverse Dollar dies of the last used design and using the existing ~~punches~~ hubs. It is conceivable that there were more than four obverses (and two reverses) but some of them may have cracked on hardening or remained unused. At any rate, the known dies must have remained unfinished and unused from 1831 through the end of 1834.

contradicting

Meanwhile, in 1834, the U.S. special commercial envoy, Edmund Roberts, was preparing for his trip to the Middle and Far East for the purpose of arranging commercial treaties. In October, 1834, he suggested to the Secretary of State that sets of American coins, appropriately boxed, would serve, among others^{Presents}, as gifts to foreign rulers.

On November 11, 1834, the Secretary of State, John Forsyth, wrote Dr. Moore asking that two complete sets of coins be made up. These sets, which were intended for the Imam of Muscat and the King of Siam, were to be housed in special wooden cases covered with morocco leather. The one for Siam was to be yellow in color while the one for Muscat was to be maroon. Forsyth must have had some fresh thoughts after he wrote the above letter because the following is found among

the Philadelphia Mint papers at the National Archives:

copy letter of 12-2-1834

The Director promptly retained Henry Havermill to prepare the special boxes for the coins. They turned out to be a very expensive item indeed. Havermill charged ~~charged~~ Moore \$31.00 for his work in making the two cases. This artist must have spared neither labor nor material and at this price they were truly fit for a king. Despite this expense they remained unfinished and were sent to Benjamin Garhill, also of Philadelphia, for the finishing touches. A special die was prepared and our national coat of arms was embossed on the cases. Garhill's statement of account amounted to \$20.00, making a total expended of \$51.00 on just the cases alone.

At the same time that the special coin 'caskets' were being prepared, Adam Eckfeldt, Chief Coiner since the death of Voight in 1814, made ready to strike the required coins. Since Dollars and Eagles had not been coined for 30 years there first had to be made a decision on whether or not to include these denominations in the sets. The decision to include the Dollar and the Eagle was made ignoring the illegality of antedating both pieces and of putting too much gold in the Eagle.

From the previous discussion it seems ~~certain~~ ^{probable} that there were several fresh undated Dollar dies on hand in the engraver's department. No doubt Moore simply looked in the annual reports, found that Dollars had been last coined in 1804, and ordered that date to be used. Kneass thereupon punched the 1804 date into one of the dies on hand and then had it and one or both of the ^{reverses} ~~reverses~~ hardened for use. The writer does not believe that the 1801, 1802, and 1803 dates were punched in at this time. It is probable that this was done a few years later when collector interest was aroused in the early Dollars and it would have been profitable for someone to make and sell these special coins.

Special
dies

Whether or not to strike the Dollar must have presented Moore with a thorny question indeed. He must have decided to have it struck on one or all of the following grounds:

- 1) It was our unit of coinage
- 2) Undated dies had been on hand since 1831
- 3) Moore was planning to leave office in mid-1835 and wished to strike this denomination during his term of office
- 4) A large coin serves^D to make a set of this type far more impressive and also serves^D to publicize the technical ability of our mint

Similar conditions may have held for the Eagle (except for the dies) once the question of a Dollar was decided. It is thought likely by this writer that the last reason^{GIVEN} above outweighed all others in Moore's thinking. After all, the whole point of giving the sets in the first place was to impress the foreign rulers. The King of Siam or his advisors, for example, would hardly think much of a nation that could not produce a coin equal in size to the Spanish Dollar (or gold Doubloon) which circulated throughout the world.

Regardless of the reasoning involved, Eckfeldt proceeded to strike the needed coins by December 18, 1834, for on that date he presented a memorandum of account to the Director:

(let photostat appear here in article)

Once the coins had been struck and placed securely in their cases, they were forwarded to Roberts, then at Boston. These, then, were the sets delivered by the special envoy to the Imam of Muscat on October 1, 1835, and the King of Siam on April 5, 1836.

One interesting feature of Eckfeldt's bill is the notation that four quarter Eagles were coined for the two sets, but only two each of the other denominations. Both types of the 1834 quarter Eagles

(with and without motto) were included in each set. However, the pieces with motto were charged out at only \$2.50 each which would indicate that post-motto planchets were used for both types or that the billing was in error. To have been in correct proportion, the motto coins should have been debited at $\$2.66\frac{1}{2}$ each which was their intrinsic value prior to the weight reduction of August, 1834. On the other hand, what foreign government was going to go to the trouble to see whether or not ~~our~~^{THESE} coins were of correct weights?

Although only two Eagles were struck, one for each set, they were billed at \$10.00 each which was in error as these pieces are known to have weighed $270\frac{1}{2}$ grains and thus worth \$10.66 per coin. The $270\frac{1}{2}$ grain standard for Eagles was in effect in 1804 so it turns out that the pieces were correctly made. The mint could have solved the problem of date vs. weight quite easily by striking an Eagle dated 1834 and having the proper weight under the new law.

Robert's[✓] trip was delayed so that his ~~xxix~~ itinerary could be expanded to include Cochin (Indo) China and Japan. In making up a list of presents for the two additional countries on the agenda, the envoy again suggested (among other things) a set of U.S. coins for the ruler of each country. To this end Forsyth wrote Moore on March 31, 1835, ordering the additional sets. The letter specified a time limit ~~due to the time~~^{BASED ON THE DATE} of Roberts' sailing but the only real change in instructions was that this time Moore was to exercise his own discretion as to the color of the covering on the boxes.

This time around the routine was varied to a certain extent. Havermill again made the cases, but now his bill came to only \$15.00 for the two, a far cry from the \$31.00 charged the preceding December. Moore must have been unhappy with the earlier payment and now have given precise instructions to cut the costs drastically. After all, in December the cost of each case exceeded the value of the coins

held within.

For the second set of coins, instead of Garhill doing the special embossing work, the sixty-five year old Chief Coiner was paid \$2.50 for doing both of the cases. This was no doubt because the same embossing dies were merely reused. Thus instead of the \$51.00 paid for the two earlier boxes, these of April cost but \$17.50 ready for the coins to be placed within.

The coins were struck on or prior to April 20, 1835, because Eckfeldt presented his account to Moore on that date:

copy bill of 4-20-1835

In this delivery the Eagles were specifically termed 'old standard' and charged at the proper rate of \$10.66 each, confirming that they were of the weight of a normal Eagle for the 1795-1804 period. The obverse die for the Eagle has a '4' in the date which the Newman-Bressett/very clearly showed to have been in use until several years after 1804. ^{work} ~~not~~

Despite the Eagles being struck and charged at the correct legal values for an 1804 Eagle, the quarter Eagles for these sets were again charged at the regular \$2.50 each, indicating that all four pieces were struck on planchets in use after August, 1834.

The reason that this coinage did not appear on the mint workbooks as regular coinage had nothing to do with any desire for secrecy at the time. Instead Eckfeldt simply struck these coins and billed them in the same manner that he had been striking medals for the government and private individuals. When doing work of this type the Chief Coiner was considered to be acting as a free agent and ~~for xxxxdxx of~~ ~~photocopy~~ was paid separately, over and above his regular salary. The man who replaced Eckfeldt, Franklin Peale, carried this system to an extreme and, as a result, found himself fired from his position at the end of 1854, after fifteen years in office.

Roberts received the additional two sets on April 21 and sailed one week later. He delivered the first two sets - Muscat and Siam - but died at Macao in June, 1836, before the others could be presented. In the case of Japan this was perhaps just as well since it was extremely unlikely that our presents would even have been accepted by that government. The two undelivered sets were supposed to be returned to this country. Presumably they were.

SUMMARY

In this article has been traced, step-by-step, the origin of the dies for the 1804 Dollar and the first strikings of this famous coin. The net result has been to amplify and reinforce the findings of the Newman-Bressett work.

In short, it is this writer's contention that the dies for the 1804 Dollar, as well as the other special dies for the 1801, 1802, and 1803 Dollars, were cut in 1831 for a projected coinage of Dollars. As the project never bore fruit, the dies were left undated and unused until late 1834 when a sudden need for a Dollar coin caused Mint Director Samuel Moore to have an obverse die dated 1804 and prepared for use. Together with a reverse already on hand, the two dies were used to strike the 1804 Dollar for the first time on or slightly before December 18, 1834. Henry Havermill and Benjamin Garhill are shown to be the makers of the cases used for presentation to the Imam of Muscat and the King of Siam.

No

INTRODUCTION

The above article was written prior to the publication (in the November issue of the "Minuteman") of the note by James Risk, who has written a book on the subject. However, this writer feels that he is qualified to present some factual material concerning the risk note.

From a careful reading it would appear that Risk's main thesis is that President Jackson had no right to order such coinage struck in violation of certain coining laws. That this thesis is entirely ~~absurd~~ ^{ridiculous} ~~and~~ ^{unfounded} foundation may be seen in the following points:

- 1) President Jackson never ordered anything of the sort to be done. In fact it is perfectly logical to assume that he knew nothing of the specimen sets, ~~including~~ ^{the} ~~1834~~ ¹⁸³⁴ ~~Dollar and Eagle~~.
- 2) No evidence is given by Risk to refute the contention in the above article that Dr. Moore was responsible for the 1834 Dollar and proof ¹⁸³⁴ Eagle.
- 3) The claim by Risk that Section 10 of the 1792 Law could be overridden at will is patently absurd. Only Congress could take action along these lines. If this claim were taken seriously, then every law without a specific penalty could be ignored by anyone at will!
- 4) The 1834 gold was not in circulation in the United States in December, 1834. This automatically rules out the Eagle as part of the specimen set under the directions sent out by the Secretary of State.

the wishes of Mr. Howard. If his purpose is only to use it as a guide in searching for specimens of each variety, the number of pieces coined in the several years is a surplusage. But I am not

certain that he had not some statistical inquiries also in mind.

A letter from Mr. Madison to my predecessor, under date of May 1st 1806, of which a copy is enclosed, contains the authority under which the coinage of Dollars was suspended. The Mint appears to have had intercourse with the Executive, at that period, through the Department of State, except in regard to its fiscal concerns.

The argument in favour of this suspension, has within a few years, lost much of its force. In illustration of this, I may mention a recent occurrence of a novel character. We received on the 28th ult^o two deposits for coinage, about \$24,000 in Spanish Dollars from Canton, being returns of Commercial adventures, which were thus remitted by the instruction of the parties, in preference to the ordinary products of China. To guard against our silver coins straying to Canton, the above mentioned provision was devised as its principal aim, and was, I believe judicious for the purpose.

Very Respectfully

Your Obed^t Serv^t

Sam^l Moore

Secretary Ingham discussed the matter with President Jackson and as a result sent the following message to Moore:

(To editor: insert item #1 at this point in the article)

Treasury Dep^t

April 18th 1831

Sir

Having submitted to the President your letter of the 13th inst., I am directed to instruct you, that, as there no longer existed any cause for suspending the coinage of Dollars, the directions which have heretofore been given for that object are to be considered as no longer in force.

I have the honor to be

very resp^y Your obt Serv^t

S D Ingham

Moore Esqr

Secretary of the Treasury

Director of the Mint

Philadelphia

Silver; and that it was decided to account to him for the value of it, having ascertained that it would not be lost to the United States.

Who was the writer is of little moment, however. A profitable use may be made of the incident. This will, I am persuaded, be the feeling excited by it here. The love of precision and watchfulness so eminently demanded in every department of this institution, will it is probable be elevated by it. The Mint ought to repeat such experiments. No doubt they have been made before; and, perhaps occasionally with some dissatisfaction to the bankers, if they have originated and been conducted under a small misconception of the design and obligation of the Mint.

The writer indulges in some idle inquiries, which I need not reply to. It may, however, be proper to observe, that depositors frequently attach, in their imagination a value to their bullion which it will not bear. The apportion must in faithfulness to his trust, dispel such expectations.

The letter is herewith returned a copy being retained

Very respectfully,

Your Obedt Servt
Sam'l Moore.

No	Name	Place	Date
249	J. Vaughan	New York	April 7 th 1831
250	J. S. Ingham - co ⁿ of the Treasury	"	7 th 1831
251	Pdt. Harmony	New York	8 th 1831
252	J. Vaughan	New York	9 th 1831
253	Exche. Peter Bruce	"	11 th 1831
254	John J. C. Ingham - co ⁿ of the Treasury	"	13 th 1831

No 255 John J. C. Ingham
coⁿ of the Treasury
Mint of the United States
Philadelphia April 13th 1831

Sir,

I forward herewith a Specification of the coins issued from the Mint up to the 31st December 1830 which will meet the order of Mr Howard. Its purpose is only to use it as a guide in selecting for Specimens of each variety the number of which issued in the several years is a sufficient part &c. not to distract me from some Statistical inquiries also in view.

A Letter from Mr Garrison to my predecessor, under No 1415th of which a copy is enclosed, contains the author's opinion that the carriage of Dollars was suspended. The Mint at this time had intercourse with the Executive, at that period, through

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the department of State, except in regard to its fiscal concern.

The argument in favour of this suspension, has within a few years, lost much of its force. An illustration of this, I may mention a recent occurrence of a novel character. We received on the 28th ulto, two depositaries for coinage, about \$24,000 in Spanish Dollars from Canton, being returns of commercial adventures which were thus remitted by the instruction of the parties, in preference to the ordinary products of China. To guard against our silver coins straying to Canton, the above mentioned provision was devised as its principal aim, and was, I believe judicious in this respect.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedt Servt.

Jam'l. Moore

No 256	Hon. J. D. Ingham	Secretary of the Treasury	April 13 rd 1831
* 257	J. J. Hart	New York	" 28 th 1831
258	J. J. Hart	"	May 2 nd 1831
259	J. J. Hamilton Capt. of Indian Affairs	"	7 th 1831
260	Thos. Tyson	Forwarding Bills etc	8 th 1831
261	Chas. A. & C. Wickshire	New York	10 th 1831
262	Abel S. Duncan	Baltimore	15 th 1831
263	Chas. A. & C. Wickshire	New York	19 th 1831
264	Augustus Henry	"	20 th 1831
265	Abel S. Duncan	Baltimore	23 rd 1831
266	Hon. J. D. Ingham	Sec'y of the Treasury	30 th 1831
267	Hon. J. D. Ingham	Relates to Units of measure of capacity	30 th 1831
268	James Meyer	'Chevroletly N. H.	June 1st 1831
269	John Olmstead	Hartford Conn.	6 th 1831
270	David Castello	New York	9 th 1831
271	Wm McSwaine Capt.	Respecting 20 Mexican Dollars	13 th 1831
272	Sam'l Lord Capt.	Grosvenor, Portsmouth N. H.	13 th 1831
273	J. G. Bissell Capt.	Grosvenor, Newport R. I.	13 th 1831
274	Hon. J. D. Ingham	Relates to the Units of measure	15 th 1831
275	Hon. J. D. Ingham	Jan. Subject	17 th 1831
276	J. J. Hart	New York	18 th 1831
277	J. Dickens Capt.	Acting Sec'y of the Treasury	20 th 1831
278	Professor Webster	"	25 th 1831
279	Chas. A. & C. Wickshire	New York	24 th 1831

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Treasury Dept
April 18th 1831

Sir

Having submitted to the President your Letter of the 13th inst, I am directed to instruct you, that, as there no longer exists any cause for suspending the coinage of dollars, the direction which has heretofore given for that object亟to be considered as no longer in force.

I have the honor to be
very truly Yrs most afft
J D Henderson

J More Egre
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia

Secretary of the Treasury

Duplicata
Department of State.
To Sam'l Moore Director of the Mint

1835

Aug. 27. } for this sum paid H. N. Burroughs
as per Bill, for two tickets
to examine him, ~~at the~~ - \$ 31.00

for this sum paid D. Garfield
^{wm. of the above tickets} for inspecting, as per this account. 20.00

for this sum paid A. Edgerly
chief com^r of the Mint for two
sets of coins, with duplicates of
various coins as per Bill account. 43.63

\$ 94.63

Paid Aug 27 1835 ~~for~~
One thousand dollars 87 cents the amount of the above
Bill.

Lyon

Sam'l Moore

Director of the Mint

To A. Bellegarde his Comr.

1882

Recd. for the following sum of the U. States

xxi - 2 Eagle	2000
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	10.00
4 $\frac{1}{4}$ do	10.00
2 Dollar	200
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	100
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ do	50
2 Dime	20
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	10
2 half & 2 half cent	3 -

2nd the amount of the above Bill
being a Cut from 43.83 0

Sand Moon Bay
Dinner of the 1st Mont

Beds of Henry Habermehl

2 Cases for construction finished \$15.00
Now have paid for a set of the
Winter Stake Tools down to be installed }
in these cases } 16.00

\$31.00

Printed: Dec. 18. 1834

Pd, Payment in full
Sand Moon Habermehl

Second Month Due
David W. S. White

To Dr. Bayard Fairchild Jr.

Postage Mack & fitting to Boston . . . \$10.00
Impression from the and
finishing the Photo 8 - - - 10.00

Paid at: May 24. 1835

Copy

Rec'd payment per
Lipard - Dray - Fairchild
Dr Edward Fairchild

To Department of State
Mr. Samuel Moore. Director of the Mint

1835

April 26. This sum paid H. Hartmeyer for
two fancy cases for coins, per Bill annexed } \$15.00

This sum paid A. Eckfeldt, Chief
Copper of the Mint for coins & embossed
coins for coin cases as per Bill annexed } 47.65

\$62.65

Pd. the above

J. M. Moore

Director of the Mint

240

1585

Director of the Mint
to Adam Eckfent, Chief Coiner

April 30 - For two unpolished covers for coin cases - - - \$ 2.50
For two gold Eagles old stand 21.32

2	half eagles	- - -	10.00
4	quarter eagles	- - -	10.00
2	dollar	- - -	2.00
2	half dollar	- - -	1.00
2	quarter dollar	- - -	.50
2	disme	- - -	.20
2	half disme	- - -	.10
25	cents	- - -	.02
2	½ d.	-	7

45.15

\$ 47.65

Received the above amount

Doctor More

2 Corin Cages

Philadelphia April 20 1838

Recd of Henry Habermehl

\$ 15.00

Received payment.

Henry Habermehl